

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action dated March 6, 2006. With this response all pending claims 1-11 are amended and all are presented for consideration and favorable action. Additionally, the figures are amended, as is the specification.

In the Office Action, the drawings were objected to. The Examiner requested that labels be inserted into the drawings. Drawings have been amended accordingly.

The specification was objected to. With this response, the specification has been amended and it is believed that the rejection may be withdrawn. It is believed that no new matter has been submitted.

In the Office Action, the claims were objected to and rejected. With this response, the claims have been amended and it is believed that the objection and rejection may be withdrawn.

Claims 6, 7 and 11 were rejected 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon Yoshida (EP 1,147,740) in view of Amerena (U.S. Patent No. 4,860,753). It is believed that the amended claims are patentably distinct from these references. Yoshida (EP1,147,740) discloses that "The composite body 1 includes a weight sensor 15 for measuring one's weight, a high-frequency constant current circuit 17 for feeding the current feeding electrodes 4a with a weak constant current at a high-frequency, a voltage measuring circuit 18 for measuring the voltage appearing between the voltage measuring electrodes 4b, an amplifier circuit 16 for amplifying signals from the weight sensor 15, a switching device 19 for making a selection between the amplifier circuit 16 and the voltage measuring circuit 18, an analog-to-digital converter 20 for converting analog signals from the voltage measuring circuit 18 or amplifier circuit 16 to digital signals and a CPU 21 for calculating the body fat percentage on the basis of data representing the bioelectrical impedance and weight along with

measurement conditions, and effecting measurement and communication controls." From this section, it can be seen that a high-frequency constant current is enter into body from 2 electrodes 4a circuit 17 and a voltage analog signals is measured by 2 electrodes 4b and circuit 18, and an analog-to-digital converter 20 for converting analog signals from the voltage measuring circuit 8 or amplifier circuit 16 to digital signals. For measuring the bioelectrical impedance, 5\4 electrodes are used dependence on each other, 2 electrodes for high-frequency constant current galvanizing, making a bioelectrical induction, other 2 electrodes for measuring the bioelectrical impedance by the bioelectrical induction.

Further, Amarena '753 requires the pulse generator circuitry is of the RC oscillator-type and the output pulse rate of said pulse generator circuitry is in excess of one kilohertz.

In contrast, pending claim 6 states, "wherein the set apparatus also includes a weighing signal processing circuit by that the signal coming from weighing sensor being converted to the body weight frequency signal". Thus, the analog to digital converter is not necessary. Further, claim 6 includes measurement of "body impedance" and not "bioelectrical impedance." The body impedance is tissue impedance; the bioelectrical impedance is a kind of impedance produced by electrical excitation. So it is not necessary that a high-frequency constant current enter into body by pulse generator circuitry for measuring "body impedance". Whereas it is necessary that a high-frequency constant current enter into body by pulse generator circuitry for measuring "bioelectrical impedance".

We can see from claim 6 and Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12 that just 2 electrodes is need for measuring "body impedance" independently. Because the human body is regarded as a 2 end resistance (R_m) and capacitance (C_m) element in the invention,

which is introduced to a positive feedback RC oscillating circuit by 2 electrodes, different human body will generate characteristic frequency signals related to different human body in the positive feedback RC oscillating circuit. The invention of Yoshida (EP1, 147,740) and Amerena (US 4,860,753) need 4 or 3 electrodes dependence on each other.

Claims 12-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon Yoshida in view of Amerena and further in view of Ueno et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,532,824). However, with this response, those claims have been cancelled and the rejection may be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments, it is believed that the present application is in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

The Director is authorized to charge any fee deficiency required by this paper or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-1123.

Respectfully submitted,

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